

# VIETNAM

# COURIER

Information Weekly — E.O. : 46 Tren Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

## STATEMENT

OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE  
D. R. V. N. REGARDING THE LEVEL,  
PLACE AND TIME OF THE FORMAL  
TALKS BETWEEN THE D. R. V. N.  
AND THE UNITED STATES

**A**s is known, for a correct solution of the Viet Nam problem, the Vietnamese people have adopted an unswerving position, namely the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Political Programme of the Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

On March 31, 1968, H.S. President L.B. Johnson announced the "limited bombing" of North Viet Nam, and once again expressed a desire to enter into talks with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

On April 3, 1968, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement making clear its stand and attitude on this subject, and its readiness to appoint its representative to contact the U.S. representative.

But due to the lack of a serious attitude on the part of the U.S. Government, contacts which are to lead to talks between the two sides have not begun as yet. After professing "readiness to go into talks" with the U.S., the U.S. "President" has put forward conditions, while conditioning the choice of a site with a view to reflecting Phnom Penh and Warsaw, suggested by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. side also proposed places inconsistent with its own conditions. On April 10, 1968, a question suggesting that the two parties hold private discussions at the same time of the contacts, and they should accordingly choose one more place for those private discussions. To show its good will, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam instructed its ambassador in Warsaw to stand ready to enter into discussions with the U.S. side at any place and time of the talks. But the U.S. side also refused.

In the meantime, the United States has kept intensifying its air and naval bombardments on an important part of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and has planned other acts of war against North Viet Nam. It has also made every effort to step up its war of aggression in South Viet Nam, employing crimes of utmost barbarity against the Vietnamese people.

One month has elapsed since the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued the above-men-  
tioned statement. Preliminary contacts which are to lead to talks between the two sides should have been held. But the U.S. government has deliberately resorted to dilatory manœuvres.

In face of such a situation, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is of the view that formal talks between Hanoi and Washington should be held without delay. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has decided to appoint Mr. Pham Van Dong as its representative to enter into formal talks with the U.S. government's representative, with a view to ascertaining with the U.S. side the unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and to discuss other problems of concern to the two sides. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam welcomes the French Government's willingness to let Paris serve as site for talks between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States. The French Foreign Minister, Mr. Couste de Murville on April 18, 1968, "The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam considers that Paris, like Phnom Penh or Warsaw, is a suitable place for formal talks between the two sides. These formal talks will begin on May 10, 1968 or a few days thereafter."

The U.S. government must positively respond to the goodwill attitude of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and stop all dilatory manœuvres so that formal talks may start as early date.

Progressive American opinion and world opinion resolutely demand that the U.S. government unconditionally stop all its acts of war, all other acts of war on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and bring its aggression in Viet Nam to an end.

So long as the United States obstinately pursues its war of aggression, the Vietnamese people will close their ranks, defend their right to total victory for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for peace in South-East Asia and the world.

May 3, 1968

May 6

1968

No 163

5th Year

This issue of Viet Nam Courier exceptionally contains 12 pages. Our readers will find:

— On pages 5, 6, 7: Documents on the Congress of Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

— On page 8: South Viet Nam N.F.L.'s puppet troops and personnel policies.

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South Viet Nam

## MANY U.S. - PUPPET POSITIONS AND BASES IN CITIES AND URBAN CENTRES ATTACKED

### SAIGON AND PERIPHERY

After their successful attacks on May 3 on the T.V. station and psychowar organs of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the P.L.A.F. hammered at many important positions in the city and surroundings such as Phu Lam (south-west quarter), the Phu Hoa race-course, the new harbour, the Police H.Q., the administrative offices, the U.S. Army radio station, etc...

At the same time, they attacked against Tan Son Nhut air-base as well as the U.S. base at Ben Hoa and Long Binh, some thirty kilometres northwest of Saigon.

The U.S. and quisling suffered heavy damage. The roads leading to Saigon were cut off. The battle around Saigon is still going on.

### HUE-DA NANG

Also on the night of May 4, many enemy positions in Hue city, the U.S. base at Phu Bai, the H.Q. of Gen. Rosecrans, commanding U.S. forces in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces, were the targets of violent attacks by the P.L.A.F.

Meanwhile the P.L.A.F. artillery in Da Nang pounded U.S. bases, airfield, helicopter park and the H.Q. of Gen. Cummins commanding the U.S. marines in South Viet Nam.

Farther southeast, Hoi An town and the U.S. base at Chu Lai respectively 20km and 80km from Da Nang were shelled.

### QUANG TRI

After victorious battles on April 29 and May 3 around Dong Ha town, rear-base of Khe Sanh sector on Highway 9, which ended with over 2,000 casualties (killed and wounded) for the U.S. side, on the night of the 4th of May, 1968, stormed Dong Ha, Quang Tri town, its airfield, U.S. base at La Vang and Ai Tu airfield respectively 4km south-southeast and 6km northwest of Quang Tri.

In total, on the night of May 4, from the northern provinces to the southernmost region of South Viet Nam, **many positions were attacked** by the P.L.A.F., according to information we have received.

## Upholding Just Stand and Goodwill Attitude

**E**AGER to put an end to the war in Viet Nam, the world people are closely following the deeds of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the U.S. government in seeking a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam question, and the following conclusion has also been consistently used by the U.S. Government as the main theme in its noisy propaganda play of "goodwill for peace".

statement of the U.S. Government, which had been referred to over a dozen times in the past by the U.S. president and his secretary of State. This statement has also been consistently used by the U.S. Government as the main theme in its noisy propaganda play of "goodwill for peace".

In reply to the U.S. President's March 31 address, the D.R.V.N. Government on April 3 issued a statement pointing to the ever heavier defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and, at the same time, reiterating the just, unwavering stand of the Vietnamese people for resolutely regaining independence and freedom. The statement pointed out that the "limited bombing" was but a reflection of the defeat sustained by the U.S. in Viet Nam, on the other hand, a move by the U.S. Government to

soothe public opinion now prevalent against the U.S.

It is clear that the decision of the U.S. Government has not fully met the just demands of the Vietnamese people, progressive people in the United States and the world-wide in general. Yet, the D.R.V.N. Government declared its readiness to appoint its representative to contact the U.S. representative to discuss the U.S. aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam so that talks may start.

This statement of the D.R.V.N. Government has been warmly welcomed by broad public opinion in the world. The report given by the people of the world contributes to the stand of goodwill of the D.R.V.N. Government and the Vietnamese people has become stronger ever since the D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister proposed that preliminary contacts between representatives of the D.R.V.N. and the U.S. be held in Phnom Penh where, only early this year, a representative of

(Continued page 3)

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P.L.A.F. Command  
Fifth Special Communiqué





INDEPENDENCE — DEMOCRACY — PEACE

# NATIONAL SALVATION MANIFESTO OF VIET NAM ALLIANCE OF NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE FORCES

Fellow countrymen,

FOR nearly one quarter of a century, while many countries in the world have been living and building in peace and freedom, we, South Vietnamese, have been fighting foreign aggression after another, and have not enjoyed a single day of tranquility. From the Pacific to the Fatherland, half the United States have been poured into the Vietnamese Democratic and Peace Forces and without being inhibited by our independence, boldly assume our responsibility to all countrymen. South Viet Nam must be independent.

The South Vietnamese people must enjoy democratic freedoms.

Such has been our most earnest aspirations.

True to this purpose, we solemnly proclaim to all countrymen and all countries in the world that our position is to unite all patriotic forces, to establish a front to fight against foreign aggression, to completely overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu — Nguyen Cao Ky puppet regime, to set up a national union government, to win independence, democracy and peace.

This prolonged war has seriously affected all aspects of our economy and spiritual life of our countrymen, and caused so much suffering in rural and urban areas as well.

Bombs, shells and toxic chemicals have devastated villages, towns, destroying so many families, and caused so many deaths and mourning.

The economy is at a standstill and is decaying. The economy is in a critical state. Industry stagnates, currency unceasingly depreciates, life is extremely hard, unemployment is rife...

So, South Vietnamese, are living in dire misery.

Top of that, social evils and a callously depraved, obscene, prostitution, gambling, theft, robbery, daily and even hourly tearing to shreds the fabric of the present life, and undermining the future, of our nation. For any reason, some conscience and national spirit left, these distressing facts are a curse for our countrymen.

The program of action of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces includes the following main points:

## I. TO BRING THE WAR TO AN END, RESTORE PEACE, AND REGAIN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY.

a) The South Vietnamese people eagerly desire peace but a peace in honor and freedom. The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces for the recovery of South Viet Nam's independence and sovereignty; it demands that the U.S. government end the war to an end, withdraw the U.S. and allied troops from South Viet Nam, dismantle the military bases and armaments, the independence and sovereignty of Viet Nam as provided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreement.

The war unleashed by the U.S. government in our country is becoming ever fiercer. The Vietnamese—who have independent, democratic and peace at heart—have no other choice but to unite and stand up against aggression.

While the country's survival hangs at a stake, the successive puppet administrations from Ngo Dinh Diem down to Nguyen Van Thieu — Nguyen Cao Ky have been achieving the will of the service of the foreign invader, selling out the Fatherland and plunging our

people into misery and slavery.

Conscious of the dangers inherent in the present situation and our responsibility before history, our forefathers and our generations, we who eagerly love the country and earnestly desire independence and freedom for the Fatherland, have rallied in the Vietnamese Democratic and Peace Forces and without being inhibited by our independence, boldly assume our responsibility to all countrymen.

South Viet Nam must be independent.

fight against foreign aggression during the past years, cannot be kept out of the settlement of any problem in the Viet Nam. We must take a firm action and discussion with it and for joint efforts to be made to regain national independence, and territorial integrity of Viet Nam. South Viet Nam attaches particular importance to its friendship with its neighbours — Cambodia and Laos.

## 2. TO BUILD SOUTH VIET NAM INTO AN INDEPENDENT, FREE, PEACEFUL, NEUTRAL AND PROSPEROUS STATE.

The political regime of South Viet Nam must be a republican regime in which the people enjoy genuine democratic freedoms. The political system of South and North Viet Nam National Reunification cannot be achieved overnight. Therefore the two zones, North and South, should enter into discussions and negotiations on the basis of equality and due respect for the political and social features of each zone with a view to eventual peaceful reunification. Pending reunification, it is necessary to establish a national union government to exercise a national union government in the two zones in the fields of economy, culture, correspondence, etc. The two zones will be free to return to South Viet Nam in accordance with their wish, and reversely North Vietnamese citizens will also be free to return to their native places.

Fellow countrymen,

The present situation is very serious and urgently calls for the united and joint action of all members of our country.

The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces is confident that its goodwill and national salvation policy will be approved and actively supported by all countrymen.

The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces solemnly calls on all fellow countrymen at home and abroad to close their ranks, to bring into play their main force, to unite together and struggle to defeat the foreign aggression and recover our national independence and sovereignty, freedom, democracy and genuine peace.

The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces sincerely thanks all the heads of states, intellectual personalities, political and religious figures, and peace-loving people in all countries, including the United States, who have shown their unflinching interest in, and their support for, the Vietnamese people's legitimate struggle.

It eagerly hopes that this support will become more and more active and vigorous.

Viet Nam is a country with an aged culture. South Viet Nam, the national independence and sovereignty, and territorial integrity of South Viet Nam must be recognized and respected by all countries in the world. The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces is prepared to enter into discussions with the U.S. government on the above-mentioned problems.

b) The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, a patriotic force which has been credited with great contributions to the independence and direction of the people in the

Glorious victory will ours!

April 1968

# SOUTH VIET NAM N.F.L. STATEMENT ON FOUNDING OF VIET NAM ALLIANCE OF NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE FORCES

THE Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has elicited a warm reception and response from all the people of various social background and class, of nationality and religious forces and individuals, who are many units in the puppet army have mutinied and are struggling together with the entire people for peace, independence and freedom of Viet Nam. The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces came into being and declared that its program of action is to resolutely oppose foreign aggression, completely overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu — Nguyen Cao Ky puppet regime, set up a national union government, contact, discuss and join actions with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation so as to win back independence and sovereignty for the country, achieve peace, freedom and happiness for the entire people.

In the light of this program, our entire people and armed forces have dashed forward in the flush of new victory and determination to resist military and political attacks on the people, to return to the countryside and won unprecedented great and all-round victories in the first spring days of this year. The revolutionary storm is sweeping South Viet Nam, paralyzing the U.S. — puppets' ruling apparatus and speeding up its inevitable collapse.

mission which is to unite the entire people, resolutely defeat the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu — Nguyen Cao Ky puppet regime, and finally achieve peaceful reunification of the Fatherland.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls upon all the people and individuals who wish people to be independent and free and everybody to enjoy peace and happiness, in these crucial hours of history, to place the interests of the Fatherland above all, join efforts, strengthen their solidarity and struggle to achieve the above-mentioned objective at all costs.

The failure of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys is a foregone conclusion. However, they remain very obdurate, crafty and cruel. Let our entire people and army enhance their solidarity and vigilance, sharpen their fighting will, follow up their victories with relentless offensives, smash all counter-attacks of the enemy, and win complete victory.

democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity, a free and happy life for the entire people and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the Fatherland.

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## Giai Phong Press Agency Hails Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces

WARM welcome to the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces — patriotic organization whose coincidence coincides with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation's shift over to a new stage—that of relentless offensive and widespread uprisings," wrote Giai Phong Press Agency, a recent commentary.

The Agency quoted a message of greeting from the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as stressing that the coming into being of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces is "a political event of great importance in the present juncture, marking a new, very significant development of the great solidarity bloc of our entire people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

The Agency said that with the coming into being of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, it has been further proved that the South Vietnamese people —

the workers, peasants, labourers, public, figures, intellectuals, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, traders, proprietors — "all

love their country ardently, all have in their veins the proud blood of a dauntless technique and skills.

"The traditional neo-colonialist policy of the

U.S. imperialists — the 'Big Stick' and 'Carrot' policy — can be summed up in these two words: 'Repression and domination'. which, though temporarily successful in certain parts of the world, has completely and ingloriously gone down the drain in South Viet Nam, confronted with the solid fortress of great national unity of the entire Vietnamese nation."

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The N.F.L., the Agency went on, enthusiastically acclaimed the genuinely patri-

people, and the Thieu — Ky clique of traitors continue to sell out South Viet Nam's independence and sovereignty to the U.S. imperialists.

It is particularly for this reason that the Alliance rightly stands for the recovery of South Viet Nam's independence and sovereignty.

"For its part the N.F.L., by its policy of uniting the largest possible sections of the people in the fight against the common enemy, will unite and side with the Viet Nam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces in the struggle for Viet Nam's sacred national rights at present as well as in national construction on Viet Nam's."

Speaking of the role of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Agency noted: "The Viet Nam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces recognizes and highly values the role of the N.F.L. and maintains that the N.F.L. has been created with great contributions to the organization, administration and direction of the people in the fight against foreign aggression during the past years."

The Viet Nam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces has voiced the entire South Vietnamese people's eager desire for peace, a peace in honour and freedom." Such a peace, however, cannot be kept out of the settlement of any problem in South Viet Nam. The Alliance declares it is for joint action and discussion with

the N.F.L. — also welcomes the Alliance's concrete policies concerning South Viet Nam's political, economic and cultural affairs, which have been expounded in the Alliance's National Salvation Manifesto, and are in agreement with the spirit of the N.F.L.'s Political Program."

Concerning the comprehensive character of the Alliance, the Agency said:

"The emergence of the Viet Nam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces is the outcome of the protracted, arduous struggle of the people of various strata in South Viet Nam's

(Continued page 8)



# VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

## Nationwide Anti-Viet Nam War Day in the United States (April 27, 1968)

WITHIN the framework of the **World Campaign** launched on April 27 by the "National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam," Americans in Washington and other cities staged spectacular demonstrations and meetings in protest against the Viet Nam war waged by the U.S. government, foreign press agencies reported.

At a rally in Washington, such slogans as "Viet Nam belongs to the Vietnamese!" and "Withdraw U.S. troops!" were displayed.

Addressing the meeting, Prof. Freedman of Washington University condemned the Viet Nam war as illegal and unjust and denounced the lack of good will of the U.S. government in delaying and hindering preliminary contacts with the D.R.V.N.

Mrs. Etta Horn, an Afro-American pointed out that the United States was facing a profound social crisis resulting from the Viet Nam war. She declared: American mothers insist that the U.S. government bring their sons home.

In New York, over 100,000 people held a rally in Central Park attended by many personalities in the U.S. peace movement, including William

Coffin, and Dellinger, Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee, who had organized the demonstration in New York. They urged the U.S. government to put an end to its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and to its repression of the Black and the poor in the U.S.

**SIMULTANEOUSLY** with the anti-war movement in the U.S. demonstrations and meetings in support of Viet Nam were held in many countries.

On April 27, over 3,000 people in Toronto, Canada, picketed the U.S. consulate, demanding a "Viet Nam belongs to the South Viet Nam N.F.L." and demanding that the Canadian authorities stop supplying the U.S. with war materials" for Viet Nam.

In Argentina, students in La Plata, Buenos Aires burnt the Stars and Stripes, distributed leaflets and chanted the slogan "U.S. get out of Viet

On April 27, students in New York went on strike and picketed the universities and colleges of Hunter, Queens, etc. The American authorities in New York acknowledged that 78 per cent of secondary education pupils joined in demonstrations with the students.

In Chicago about 5,000 people staged a meeting and demonstration protesting against the Viet Nam war and had violent clashes with the Vietnamese people's victories.

The Mexican statesmen conveyed to the Vietnamese people his admiration for their dauntless and valiant struggle to defend their independence and territorial integrity against the U.S. imperialists' unjust and frenzied aggression which is condemned by public opinion the world over.

## Mexican Ex-President Voices Support for Viet Nam

LAZARO CARDENAS, ex-President of Mexico, recently sent a letter to President Ho Chi Minh hailing the

U.S. authorities put up a strong demonstration staged in Copenhagen in support of the Vietnamese people.

In Japan, students clashed violently with policemen in a big rally held in Tokyo on the night of April 27 to expose the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and condemning the collusion between the Sato government and the U.S.

"and held meetings to denounce the crimes committed by the G.I.'s against the South Vietnamese people."

In Italy, on April 27, over 5,000 students paraded through the main streets of Rome despite the deployment of nearly 1,000 riot police, shouting slogans protesting against the U.S. aggressive imperialists and displayed the South Viet Nam N.F.L. flag.

In Denmark, on the night of April 27, the U.S. embassy was pelted with stones, addle eggs and rotten fruits in a 15,000-strong upbraiding demonstration staged in Copenhagen in support of the Vietnamese people.

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## News from LAOS

### Lao Patriotic Forces' Dry Season Victories

THE High Command of the Lao Patriotic Forces has issued a communiqué on the great victories won by the patriotic armed forces in the first five months of this dry season, March 18, 1968, a unit of G.I.'s, Pathet Lao News Agency K.P.B. reported.

According to still incomplete figures, from November 1967 to March 1968, the patriotic armed forces fought 1,000 engagements, all in the Lao territory, putting out of action 11,270 enemy troops (5,474 killed, 1,186 wounded and 4,610 soldiers who deserted or were captured by the people).

4) The patriotic armed forces also destroyed important refuges of the pirates maintained by the Thais such as at Pa Tha (Sun Nua), U-Tay and Umeua (Luang Prabang) border as far as 500 metres inside and shot at local people. Many were another unit of G.I.'s and puppet soldiers of Cai Vang port (South Viet Nam) violated Cambodian territory of Svei Riang province and fired at dead and one wounded.

5) Apart from puppet troops, many American and satellite "advisors" and military personnel were put out of action by the Lao Patriotic Forces.

The communiqué stressed that these big victories had shown light on the following characteristics:

6) The communiqué forces liberalized vast regions and regained control over many important areas and illegally occupied by the enemy;

7) The people's war was spread up everywhere. The three categories of patriotic armed forces (regular army, regional troops and guerrillas) harmoniously co-ordinated their actions on all battle-fields.

## News from CAMBODIA

### U.S. Imperialists and Provocations Against

AS reported by the Cambodian patrol, killing one man and seriously wounding another.

The Cambodian government insisted on a protest against the fact that on March 18, 1968, a unit of G.I.'s and puppet troops of a port (Svei Riang) crossed the Cambodian border as far as 500 metres inside and shot at local people. Many were another unit of G.I.'s and puppet soldiers of Cai Vang port (South Viet Nam) violated Cambodian territory of Svei Riang province and fired at dead and one wounded.

The Cambodian Foreign Ministry also sent a note to the Thai authorities protesting against the troops invading the country on March 31 and April 2 into the Cambodian territory of Battambang province and firing at a Cambodian patrol, causing 2 dead and one wounded.

magazine lays bare another "secret of Johnson"; his intention was to "leave the exact limits of the no-bombing zone unstated so that they would, if necessary, be expanded or contracted later on..." But then the author of the speech writes: Mr. Johnson inadvertently left the impression that the air strikes would be confined to the area directly north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) within hours of L.B.J.'s famous "American planes began flying sorties as deep as 200 miles inside North Viet Nam, there was a loud and immediate outcry."

Johnson's decision nevertheless had the effect of a "diplomatic bombshell" of the Saigon puppets, Newsweek reports. "Within a few days after the President's speech, the price of choice real estate in the Saigon area dropped 10 to 20 per cent and the black market exchange rate for the South Vietnamese piaster slipped from 160 to the dollar to 180. Most important yet, the Saigon government was shaken to its foundations." Newsweek is of the opinion that if serious bombing of North Viet Nam was undertaken, "it might become so demoralized that it would disintegrate."

The revelations of the U.S. magazine partly explain why the Johnson administration was so anxious to obtain a hurried visit by Pham Van Dong and Warusawas as preliminary to the conclusion that "the measurable results of the three-year bombing effort did not justify its heavy cost in bomb tonnage, money, planes lost and pilots killed."

However, "as a matter of cold, hard logic, the U.S. was not prepared to throw away one of his best bargaining counters" and to completely cease the bombing of North Viet Nam, he simply set the "bomb line" at the 20th parallel. Here, the American solution had "the enthusiastic support of the Saigon puppets," Johnson's "followers" declared, the counsel of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Walt W. Rostow, his special Assistant for National Security Affairs, and also lifted some of the most "important" restrictions previously placed upon

More important U.S. motives are unrecorded for once again attacking North Viet Nam. In fact, Robert F. Novak (USIS, April 26, 1968) when they say that Walt W. Rostow wants to delay the bombing of North Viet Nam, he simply set the "bomb line" at the 20th parallel. Here, the American

### Quislings' Cambodia

ON April 1, 1968, a U.S. military four-engine plane violated the Cambodian air space over Koh Ker, in U.S. territory, and shot down a U.S. aircraft. The Cambodian naval forces meted out a well-deserved punishment to the U.S. aggressors: a U.S. predatory plane was hit by bullets of the Cambodian Navy.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has demanded a strict punishment of the U.S. imperialists before world public opinion and demanded that they put an end to all provocative acts and give up their schemes of aggression against Cambodia.

## French Intellectuals' Meeting ...

(Continued from page 10)

Verors on the role of intellectuals in the movement of solidarity with Viet Nam, this great day wound up with a series of messages of friendship and support to the Vietnamese and American intellectuals, and their appeals to the French intellectuals and the other, to the world intellectuals.

The appeal to the French intellectuals called on these to hold meetings on the pattern of the one on March 23 in major French cities, to contribute to the collection of signatures and money to cover spending in propaganda for actions in the cause of the Vietnamese people.

The appeal to the world intellectuals proposed to them the preparation of an international day of intellectuals for Viet Nam.

BEFORE leaving, Professor Hoang Minh Giam added, by way of conclusion to his speech: "The Day of the French Intellectuals for Viet Nam was a memorable date in the history of the movement of international solidarity with the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It is with a mixed feeling of pride and gratitude that we have participated in the day. Our Delegation seized all the opportunities to express the gratitude of our people and in particular of the French people and intellectuals and also our determination to fight and win, for the safeguarding of our national independence and the triumph of culture and civilization over barbarity, of life over death and darkness."

Allow me to say once again, through the medium of Viet Nam Courier: "Thank you to our friends in France."

Answer: After the address by Writer

## NEWSWEEK Shows L.B.J.'s Cloven Hoof

THE April 15, 1968 issue of Newsweek contains interesting revelations on Johnson's decision on the "limited bombing" of North Viet Nam. The Saigon puppets, Newsweek reports, "Within a few days after the President's speech, the price of choice real estate in the Saigon area dropped 10 to 20 per cent and the black market exchange rate for the South Vietnamese piaster slipped from 160 to the dollar to 180. Most important yet, the Saigon government was shaken to its foundations" as he stepped up to the forum, to the delegation of intellectuals of Viet Nam, to Mai Van Bo, our Delegate General in France. The three Vietnamese speakers (Pham Van Dong, Hoang Minh Giam, and Mai Van Bo) had been anticipated. Most important, most attention. Most applauding were passages related to our beloved and respected Comrade Mai Van Bo.

The appeal to the world intellectuals proposed to them the preparation of an international day of intellectuals for Viet Nam.

As far as the air war against North Viet Nam is concerned, they came to the conclusion that "the measurable results of the three-year bombing effort did not justify its heavy cost in bomb tonnage, money, planes lost and pilots killed."

The revelations of the U.S.

## FRENCH INTELLECTUALS' MEETING IN FAVOUR OF VIET NAM

April, on the eve of our departure from Paris.

How to express the emotion of our delegation at the sight of this crowd was that sunny Saturday of Spring, converged on an immense hall of the exhibition of the Vietnamese people, where Poet Chay Lan Vien read one of his poems.

Last and not least, the report of the exhibition, a report on an unforgettable occasion. In the room, 10,000 intellectuals gathered and listened to the same fervor, the same enthusiasm, the same fervor, the same sympathy, the inward light which illumined the faces of those thousands of men and women who came on after another into the room where the film *The Thirteen Parades* was shown, who stood before the paintings and posters made by our French artists of all ages, and all ages, before the stand where books on Viet Nam were sold!

A no less moving sight was in another corner of the hall which had arranged a round table on the Vietnamese culture, on the sanitary and medical work in Viet Nam, on the general situation in Viet Nam and on the most diverse political topics. There was an exchange of views, paid tribute to the courage of the Vietnamese people, brought out the importance of their patriotic rights of the Vietnamese people, on the conditions in which they were

waging their arduous and victorious fight and to their heroic efforts to win some exemptions of these addresses and messages to the readers of *Viet Nam Courier*.

There was Writer Joseph Koenig (of the French Academy) who said he had never before taken part in a gathering of this kind, he had "had to hide here today," and urged that "everyone pledge himself to do everything necessary for Viet Nam." Then, there was Francois Mauriac, who said in his memoirs that he had read the Writer Claude Mauriac: "Mankind of tomorrow will owe much to Viet Nam today." Jean Paul Sartre declared that one should not condemn any country that had fought by victory, "The victory of Viet Nam over the United States of America is the greatest victory of the Vietnamese people by joining together our voice and our strength and doing the best."

It is natural that in these voices which were raised on this occasion aroused great enthusiasm. There is an American savant, professor of a great university, who was unable to attend the meeting, declared in his message read out by Professor Kastler, Nobel Prize in Physics: "I am writing to you to approve of your attitude."

U.S. aggression is illegal and immoral, and it is a violation of the principles of the United Nations. The American who thanked his French friends for their support of the Vietnamese and American peoples against the warmongers in the

strong determination read by Jean Vilar: (Continued page 11)

